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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
**INFORMATION REPORT**

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COUNTRY Germany (Soviet Zone)

SUBJECT Dr. Ing Herbert Sedlaozek/Low Shaft Blast Furnaces  
at Maxhutte Plant in Untervellenborn, East Germany

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

2. Prof. Dr. Ing Herbert Sedlaozek has maintained an address at St.Vither Street 13, Aachen, Germany (Federal Republic), from which he has carried on business as a consulting engineer since 1952. He is about 55 years of age. He originally was a rolling mill man, not a steel or iron specialist.
3. Before World War II he was a professor at the Technical University of Aachen. During World War II he was made General Manager of the Oberhutzen Steel Works in Silesia. This plant is now under Polish control. After World War II he remained in East Germany and became a professor at the Mining Academy at Freiberg, Saxony.
4. At a later (unknown) date Dr. Sedlaozek was made Technical Director of the Maxhutte in Untervellenborn where he built and operated a pilot plant with two low shaft blast furnaces. The first pilot plant furnace built had a daily capacity of two metric tons. Its frame diameter is 900 mm. (36 inches) and effective height 3200 mm. (128 inches). The second, or #2 furnace, is rectangular. Frame dimensions are 1200 X 6100 mm. (48 X 244 inches) X 3800 mm. (152 inches) in height. Its daily capacity (24 hours) is 40 metric tons.
5. Professor Sedlaozek was invited to Moscow and presented with the Stalin Prize for his work on the low shaft blast furnace. He was offered an appointment in the USSR but preferred to return to Aachen, which he did in 1952.

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6. As reported in "Stahl & Eisen" for 17 Dec 1953, page 1741, Vol. #26, 10 low shaft blast furnaces have been put in operation at a new steel plant at Calbe, near Magdeburg, East Germany. The design and construction of these furnaces is based on the experiments of Sedlaczek at Unterwellenborn.
7. The first furnace built at Calbe duplicated the number two pilot plant furnace with a cross section area of 7.32 sq meters. The second furnace was large, having a cross section of 9.15 sq meters, and the third had an area of 10.8 sq meters. The latter was the size adopted for the balance of the construction. The average daily production from these 10.8 square meter furnaces is reported to be 60.7 metric tons of foundry pig iron of normal composition. Fuel consumption is reported to be 2600 kilograms per metric ton of pig iron.
8. A mixture of coke from bituminous coal, gas works coke and a small percentage of brown coal high temperature coke is the furnace fuel.

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